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Dr. Billings with the regards of

Swan M. Burnett

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A NOMENCLATURE OF
OPHTHALMOLOGY.

—BY—

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A NOMENCLATURE OF OPHTHALMOLOGY.

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The need of a uniform nosology in ophthalmology is so strongly felt that it is not necessary to insist upon its importance.

Modern ophthalmology was so sudden in its rise and so rapid in its progress that even its students have found it difficult to keep pace with the refinements in meaning of those terms that have been necessarily introduced to express our more accurate knowledge, while to the non-specialist they sound almost like an unknown tongue. It would seem to be time therefore to compile a list, as complete as may be possible, of ophthalmic diseases and anomalies for the benefit both of our specialty and the profession at large.

In 1880 the National Board of Health not being able to find any such list applied to me to furnish them with one to be used in the returns of vital statistics. This list was made and published in Supplement number 9 of their Bulletin. It was offered only as suggestions towards that full and complete ophthalmic nosology which was looked forward to in the new Nomenclature of Diseases to be issued by the Royal College of Physicians of London, on which a committee had been at work for a number of years. This committee has made its report to the College and I have, through the courtesy of Dr. J. S. Billings, of the Library of the Surgeon General's Office, had an opportunity of examining it. The incompleteness of the nomenclature of ophthalmology as recommended by this committee has been found upon this examination, to be so great that at the suggestion of the editor of this Journal, I have agreed to the republication, with revision, of my original list.¹

1. My list contains about one hundred more names than the report of the committee. Among the more important omissions may be mentioned Choroiditis areolaris—C. exudative—C. disseminate.—C. spongy.—

It is a matter deeply to be deplored that so high an authority as the Royal College of Physicians should put forth so imperfect a nosology, and such indifference to the claims of such an important branch of medical science as ophthalmology can, it seems to us, find no excuse. There are several ophthalmologists in England who are capable of giving us, under the seal of the Royal College of Physicians, as complete a nomenclature as is possible under the circumstances, and the pity of it is that another such opportunity is not likely to arise for a number of years.

The following list is offered to the profession, in the absence of anything better, as a basis for and the beginning of what we hope may become in time a complete nosology, useful both to the specialist and the statistician. We do not claim for it perfection or completeness. About many points there may and will be dif-

Chorio-retinitis.—Detachment of the choroid.—Hyperæmia of the choroid.—Sclerotico—choroiditis.—Croupous conjunctivitis.—Ulcer of the conjunctiva.—Circumcorneal hypertrophy of the conjunctiva—Keratitis-bullosa—K. fascicular.—K. neuroparalytic.—Kerato-iritis.—Leucoma adherens.—Pannus crassus.—P. tenuis.—Resorption ulcer of the cornea.—Sclerosis of the cornea. No mention is made of any forms of glaucoma, but the acute, chronic, hemorrhagic, fulminans and secondary. Essential Phthisis bulbi is not mentioned. Neither is any form of cyclitis, corectopia, exclusion of the pupil, occlusion of the pupil, plastic iritis, purulent iritis, no forms of irido-cyclitis or irido-choroiditis, reversion of the iris, rupture of the iris, rudimentary iris, nor spongy iritis.

Several forms of cataract are omitted; and neither lenticonus nor subluxation of the lens are noted. Under diseases of the lids we fail to find tarsitis, distichiasis, lagophthalmus, nictitation, and several other minor affections. No record is made of blepharospasm, insufficiency of the muscles, and only three kinds of strabismus are mentioned, viz., paralytic, spasmodic and concomitant.

No form of paralysis of the ocular muscles is mentioned. Tenonitis, dislocation of the eye-ball, and fracture of the bones of the orbit are passed over in silence. Under "disorders of vision," we fail to find any allusion whatever to anomalies of the visual field, metamorphopsia, or nervous asthenopia, and many of the various forms of amaurosis and amblyopia are not set down. Regular astigmatism is divided into myopic and hypermetropic, the compound forms not being mentioned.

Many affections of the retina are omitted, among them embolism of the central artery of the retina, perivasculitis, thrombosis; and neuro-retinitis descending and ascending, retro-bulbar neuritis and dropsy of the nerve sheath are not to be found.

ferences of opinions, but a perfectly satisfactory nosology is a dream to be realized only by the ophthalmologist of the very distant future.

In making a nomenclature to be used by English-speaking people it is often a matter of difficulty to select the proper term for certain affections. We have in the following list employed, wherever practicable, English words, taking the Latin and Greek terms only in those instances, where long usage has rendered them a part of our medical vernacular, or where they offered the advantage of decided brevity and compactness. So far as it has been possible, we have tried to make the specific name of a disease correspond to the known or supposed pathology of the affection, though in deference to past usages we have often at the same time given the name furnished by other characteristics, thus: We have given, in addition to *conjunctivitis purulent*, *C. gonorrhœal*, to indicate one especial cause, and *C. of the new-born*, because this has been for years regarded as a special form of purulent conjunctivitis. It has not been possible, of course, to give every name a disease has been, or is even now known by, but we think it is possible to classify any affection of the eye under some name to be found in the following list:

AFFECTIONS OF THE CHOROID AND VITREOUS HUMOR.

Atrophy of the choroid.

Choroiditis, areolar.

Choroiditis, exudative.

Choroiditis, disseminate.

Choroiditis, metastatic.

Choroiditis, plastic.

Choroiditis, purulent.

Choroiditis, serous.

Choroiditis, spongy (gelatinous).

Choroiditis, syphilitic.

Chorio retinitis.

Coloboma of the choroid.

Detachment of the choroid.

Formation of bone in the choroid.

Foreign body in the vitreous humor.
Hemorrhage into the choroid.
Hernia of the choroid.
Hemorrhage into the vitreous humor.
Hyperæmia of the choroid.
Inflammation of the vitreous humor (hyalitis).
Opacities of the vitreous humor.
Persistent hyaloid artery.
Rupture of the choroid.
Tubercles in the choroid.
Tumors of the choroid.
New blood vessels in the vitreous humor.
Parasites in the vitreous humor.
Sclerotico-choroiditis.
Sparkling synchisis of the vitreous humor.
Synchisis of the vitreous humor.

AFFECTIONS OF THE CONJUNCTIVA.

Amyloid degeneration of the conjunctiva.
Apoplexy of the conjunctiva (ecchymosis).
Atropine conjunctivitis.
Burns of the conjunctiva.
Caruncle, inflammation of.
Chemosis, inflammatory.
Chemosis, passive.
Circumcorneal hypertrophy of the conjunctiva.
Conjunctivitis, catarrhal.
Conjunctivitis, croupous.
Conjunctivitis, diphtheritic.
Conjunctivitis, follicular (papillary).
Conjunctivitis, gonorrhœal.
Conjunctivitis of the globe.
Conjunctivitis of the lids.
Conjunctivitis of the new-born.
Conjunctivitis, phlyctenular (scrofulous).
Conjunctivitis, purulent.
Conjunctivitis, pustular.
Conjunctivitis, trachomatous.

Emphysema of the conjunctiva.
Encaanthus.
Foreign bodies in the conjunctiva.
Hyperaëmia of the conjunctiva.
Lithiasis of the conjunctiva.
Lymphangiectasia of the conjunctiva.
Malformation of the conjunctiva.
Metallic stains.
Parasites in the conjunctiva.
Pinguecula.
Pterygium.
Tumors of the conjunctiva.
Ulcer of the conjunctiva.
Wounds of the conjunctiva.
Xerosis of the conjunctiva.

AFFECTIONS OF THE CORNEA.

Abscess of the cornea.
Abrasion of the cornea.
Arcus senilis.
Cystoid scar.
Deposit of lead in the cornea.
Deposit of lime in the cornea.
Fistula of the cornea.
Foreign body in the cornea.
Hernia of the cornea.
Hydrocephalus.
Hypopyon.
Keratitis, diffuse.
Keratitis, bullous.
Keratitis, fascicular.
Keratitis, neuro-paralytic.
Keratitis, pannous.
Keratitis, parenchymatous (interstitial).
Keratitis, phlyctenular (scrofulous).
Keratitis, punctate.
Keratitis, purulent.
Keratitis, superficial.

Keratitis, syphilitic.
 Keratitis, traumatic.
 Kerato-conus.
 Kerato-globus.
 Kerato-iritis.
 Kerato-malacia.
 Leucoma-adherens.
 Leucoma of the cornea.
 Macula of the cornea.
 Onyx.
 Pannus, crassus.
 Pannus, tenuis.
 Resorption ulcer of the cornea.
 Serpent ulcer of the cornea.
 Sloughing of the cornea.
 Staphyloma of the cornea.
 Tumor of the cornea.
 Ulcer of the cornea, acute.
 Ulcer of the cornea, chronic.
 Ulcer of the cornea, marginal.
 Wounds of the cornea.
 Xerosis of the cornea.

GLAUCOMA.

Glaucoma, absolute.
 Glaucoma, acute.
 Glaucoma, chronic,
 Glaucoma, fulminans.
 Glaucoma, hemorrhagic.
 Glaucoma, imminent.
 Glaucoma, inflammatory.
 Glaucoma, secondary.
 Glaucoma, simple.
 Glaucoma, sympathetic.
 Glaucomatous degeneration.

Essential phthisis bulbi.

AFFECTIONS OF THE IRIS AND CILIARY BODY.

Atrophy of the iris.

- Coloboma of the iris.
- Corectopia.
- Cyclitis, plastic.
- Cyclitis, purulent.
- Cyclitis, serous.
- Cyclitis, sympathetic.
- Cyst of the iris.
- Decoloration of the iris.
- Exclusion of the pupil.
- Foreign body in the iris.
- Gumma of the iris.
- Hernia of the iris.
- Hemorrhage in the iris.
- Hyphaëma.
- Irido-choroiditis, plastic.
- Irido-choroiditis, purulent.
- Irido-choroiditis, spongy (gelatinous).
- Irido-choroiditis, serous.
- Irido-cyclitis, plastic.
- Irido-cyclitis, purulent.
- Irido-cyclitis, serous.
- Irido-cyclitis, sympathetic.
- Irido-dialysis.
- Irido-plegia.
- Iritis, arthritic.
- Iritis, gonorrhœal.
- Iritis, plastic.
- Iritis, purulent.
- Iritis, rheumatic.
- Iritis, serous.
- Iritis, spongy (gelatinous).
- Iritis, sympathetic.
- Iritis, syphilitic.
- Iritis, traumatic.
- Iritis, tuberculous.
- Irideremia.
- Mydriasis.
- Myosis.

- Occlusion of the pupil.
- Polycoria.
- Persistent pupillary membrane.
- Reversion of the iris.
- Rudimentary iris.
- Rupture of the iris.
- Synechia anterior.
- Synechia posterior.
- Tremulous iris.
- Tumor of the iris.
- Wounds of the iris.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LACHRYMAL APPARATUS.

- Abscess of the lachrymal gland.
- Atresia of the punctum.
- Caries of the fossa lacrymalis.
- Dacryo-adenitis.
- Dacryo-cystitis, catarrhal.
- Dacryo-cystitis, purulent.
- Double punctum.
- Dacryo-lithiasis.
- Eversion of the punctum.
- Exostosis of the nasal duct.
- Fistula of the lachrymal sac.
- Foreign body in the punctum.
- Fracture of the lachrymal bone.
- Fungi in the lachrymal canal.
- Inflammation of the lachrymal gland.
- Polypus of the lachrymal sac.
- Sanguinious lachrymation.
- Stillicidium lacrymarum (Epiphora).
- Stricture of the nasal duct.
- Tumor of the lachrymal gland.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LENS.

- Aphakia.
- Capsulitis.
- Cataract, accreted.

Cataract, anterior polar.
Cataract, axial.
Cataract, black.
Cataract, calcareous.
Cataract, capsular.
Cataract, complete.
Cataract, congenital.
Cataract, cortical.
Cataract, diabetic.
Cataract, fusiform.
Cataract, hard.
Cataract, hypermature.
Cataract, incipient.
Cataract, incomplete.
Cataract, lamellar (zonular).
Cataract, membranous.
Cataract, morgagnian.
Cataract, nuclear.
Cataract, posterior polar.
Cataract, punctate.
Catasact, secondary.
Cataract, senile.
Cataract, soft.
Cataract, spurious.
Cataract, traumatic.
Coloboma lentis.
Dislocation of the lens.
Ossification of the lens.
Parasites in the lens.
Phakitis.
Lenticonus.
Rupture of the lens capsule.
Subluxation of the lens.

AFFECTIONS OF THE LIDS.

Ablepharon.
Abscess of the lids.
Acarus folliculorum.

Ankyloblepharon.
Anthrax of the lids.
Blepharitis marginalis.
Blepharo-adenitis.
Blepharo-phimosis.
Chalazion.
Chromhidrosis (Blepharal melasma).
Coloboma palpebrarum.
Distichiasis.
Ectropion.
Elephantiasis palpebrarum.
Emphysema of the lids.
Entropion, organic.
Entropion, spasmodic.
Epicanthus.
Erythema of the lids.
Hæmophthalmus externus.
Hæmatidrosis.
Hæmatoma (black eye).
Herpes of the lids.
Hidrosis of the lids.
Hordeolum.
Hyperæmia of the lids.
Lagophthalmus.
Madarosis.
Nictitation.
Œdema of the lids.
Paralysis of the orbicularis.
Phthiriasis ciliorum.
Ptosis, atonic.
Ptosis, congenital.
Ptosis, paralytic.
Seborrhœa.
Symblepharon.
Trichiasis.
Tarsitis.
Tumors of the lid.
Verruca of the lids.
Xanthelasma of the lids.

AFFECTIONS OF THE MUSCLES OF THE EYE.

Blepharo-spasm.
Insufficiency of the internal rectus.
Insufficiency of the external rectus.
Laceration of the ocular muscles.
Nystagmus, acquired.
Nystagmus, atonic.
Nystagmus, congenital.
Nystagmus, oscillating.
Nystagmus, rotating.
Nystagmus, tonic.
Ophthalmoplegia externa (paralysis of all the external muscles of the eye).
Ophthalmoplegia interna (paralysis of all the internal muscles of the eye).
Paralysis of the ciliary muscles (cycloplegia)
Paralysis of the external rectus muscle.
Paralysis of the internal rectus muscle.
Paralysis of the inferior oblique muscle.
Paralysis of the levator palpebræ superioris muscle.
Paralysis of the motor oculi communis muscle.
Paralysis of the orbicularis muscle.
Paralysis of the superior oblique muscle.
Paralysis of the superior rectus muscle.
Spasm of the ciliary muscle.
Strabismus, bilateral.
Strabismus, concomitant.
Strabismus, convergent.
Strabismus, divergent.
Strabismus, downward.
Strabismus, monolateral.
Strabismus, paralytic.
Strabismus, periodic.
Strabismus, upward.
Tendinitis.

AFFECTIONS OF THE ORBIT AND GLOBE.

Albinism.
Anophthalmus.

Abscess of the orbit.
Bone, formation of, in the eye.
Caries of the orbit.
Cellulitis of the orbit.
Dislocation of the eyeball.
Effusion of blood in the orbit.
Emphysema of the orbit.
Enlargement of the frontal sinus.
Exophthalmus.
Fracture of the orbital bones.
Herpes frontalis.
Inflammation of the frontal sinus.
Microphthalmus.
Necrosis of the orbital bones.
Panophthalmitis.
Periostitis of the orbit.
Phthisis bulbi.
Tenonitis.
Tumor of the orbit.

ANOMALIES OF REFRACTION, ACCOMMODATION AND VISION.

Achromatopsia.
Accommodation, spasm of.
Amaurosis, hysterical.
Amaurosis, partial, transient.
Amaurosis, without ophthalmoscopic signs.
Amblyopia, aleoholic.
Amblyopia, congenital.
Amblyopia, central.
Amblyopia, saturnine.
Amblyopia, tobacco.
Amblyopia, toxic.
Amblyopia, ex anopsia (from non-use).
Amblyopia, hysterical.
Ametropia.
Anisometropia.
Asthenopia, accommodative.
Asthenopia, muscular.

Asthenopia, nervous.

Astigmatism, compound (myopic or hypermetropic).

Astigmatism, irregular.

Astigmatism, mixed.

Astigmatism, regular.

Astigmatism, simple (myopic or hypermetropic).

Blue-yellow blindness (*Hering*).

Chromatopsia.

Color-blindness, acquired.

Color-blindness, congenital.

Concentric contraction of the visual field.

Day-blindness.

Diplopia, homonymous.

Diplopia, crossed.

Diplopia, vertical (up or down).

Dyschromatopsia (feeble color-sense).

Flitting scotoma.

Green blindness.

Hemianopsia, inferior.

Hemianopsia, left.

Hemianopsia, nasal.

Hemianopsia, right.

Hemianopsia, superior.

Hemianopsia, temporal.

Hypermetropia, axial.

Hypermetropia, from deficient curvature of the refracting surfaces.

Hypermetropia, acquired.

Hypermetropia, latent.

Macropsia.

Metamorphopsia.

Micropsia.

Moon-blindness.

Muscae volitantes.

Myopia, axial.

Myopia, acquired.

Myopia, from excessive curvature of the refracting surfaces.

Myopia, false.

Night blindness.
Photopsia.
Presbyopia.
Polyopia, monocular.
Red-blindness.
Red-green blindness (*Hering*).
Ring-scotoma.
Scotoma.
Scotoma, central.
Sector-like defect of the visual field.
Snow-blindness.
Violet-blindness.

AFFECTIONS OF THE RETINA AND OPTIC NERVE.

Amaurotic cat's-eye.
Anesthesia of the retina.
Atrophy of the retina.
Apoplexy of the retina.
Atrophy of the optic nerve.
Atrophy of the optic nerve, progressive.
Chorio-retinitis, diffuse.
Chorio-retinitis, disseminated.
Chorio-retinitis, circumscribed.
Commotio retinae.
Congestion of the optic disc.
Cystic degeneration of the retina.
Detachment of the retina.
Dropsy of the optic nerve sheath.
Epilepsy of the retina.
Embolism of the central artery of the retina.
Embolism of a branch of the central artery of the retina.
Effusion under the retina.
Excavation of the optic disc.
Foreign body in the retina.
Hyperæmia of the retina.
Hyperesthesia of the retina.
Ischæmia of the retina.
Neuro-retinitis.
Neuro-retinitis, ascending.

Neuro-retinitis, descending.
Neuritis, syphilitic.
Œdema of the retina.
Œdema of the optic disc.
Opaque optic nerve fibers.
Papillitis (choked disk.)
Peripapillary degeneration of the retina.
Perineuritis, optic.
Perivasculitis, retinal.
Retinitis, albuminuric.
Retinitis, central.
Retinitis, central recurring.
Retinitis, chronic.
Retinitis, circumpapillary.
Retinitis, circumscribed.
Retinitis, diabetic.
Retinitis, diffuse.
Retinitis, hemorrhagic.
Retinitis, leucæmic.
Retinitis, oxaluric.
Retinitis, pigmentary.
Retinitis, proliferating.
Retinitis, pernicious anemic.
Retinitis, sympathetic.
Retinitis, syphilitic.
Retrobulbar optic neuritis.
Thrombosis of the retinal vessels.
Tumors of the retina.

AFFECTIONS OF THE SCLEROTIC.

Anterior scleral staphyloma.
Episcleritis.
Equatorial scleral staphyloma.
Foreign body in the sclera.
Posterior scleral staphyloma.
Scleritis.
Wounds of the sclera.

OPERATIONS ON THE EYE.¹*On the conjunctiva.*

For pterygium.

1 There are about fifty titles in this list that are not to be found in that reported by the committee to the Royal College of Physicians.

Removal of tumors.

Removal of foreign bodies.

Syndectomy (peritomy).

On the cornea and anterior chamber.

Ablation of staphyloma.

For cystoid scar.

For serpent ulcer of the cornea (*Saemisch*).

Paracentesis of the cornea.

Removal of foreign bodies from the cornea.

Removal of tumors from the cornea.

Removal of foreign bodies from the anterior chamber.

Tattooing of the cornea.

On the globe and orbit.

Enucleation of the globe.

Exenteratio orbitæ.

Extraction of foreign bodies from the interior of the eye.

Neurectomy.

Optico-ciliary neurotomy.

Paracentesis of the walls of the globe.

Puncture of the optic-nerve sheath.

Removal of tumors from the orbit.

Removal of tumors from the optic nerve.

Sclerotomy.

On the lids.

For ankyloblepharon.

Blepharoplasty.

For destruction of the hair follicles.

For ectropion.

For entropion.

For enlargement of the palpebral opening (canthotomy).

For evacuation of cysts.

For excision of piece of tarsal cartilage.

For ptosis.

For removal of tumors.

For removal of hair bulbs.

For removal of the tarsal cartilage.

For the restoration of lid.

For symblepharon.

For tarsorrhaphy (diminishing of the palpebral opening).

For trichiasis.

Transplantation of the cilia.

On the muscles.

Tenotomy of the muscles (strabotomy).

Advancement of a muscle.

Excision of a piece of muscle.

On the iris.

Corelysis (*Streatfield*).

Detachment of posterior synechia (*Passavant*).

Iridectomy.

Iritomy.

Irido-ectomy.

Iridodesis.

Removal of foreign body from the iris.

On the lachrymal apparatus.

Destruction of the lachrymal sac.

Division of stricture of the nasal duct.

Enlargement of the punctum.

Extirpation of the lachrymal sac.

For atresia of the punctum.

Opening of the lachrymal sac.

Probing the nasal duct.

Removal of the lachrymal gland.

Removal of tumors of the lachrymal gland.

Slitting up the canaliculus.

On the lens.

For depression of cataract (couching).

For extraction of cataract by the flap method.

For extraction of cataract by the Graefe method.

For extraction of cataract in the capsule.

For extraction of cataract by the linear method.

For extraction of cataract by the Weber method.

For extraction of cataract by the sclero-corneal flap method.

For scoop extraction.

For secondary cataract.

For solution of cataract.

For removal of cataract by suction.



